

Borough



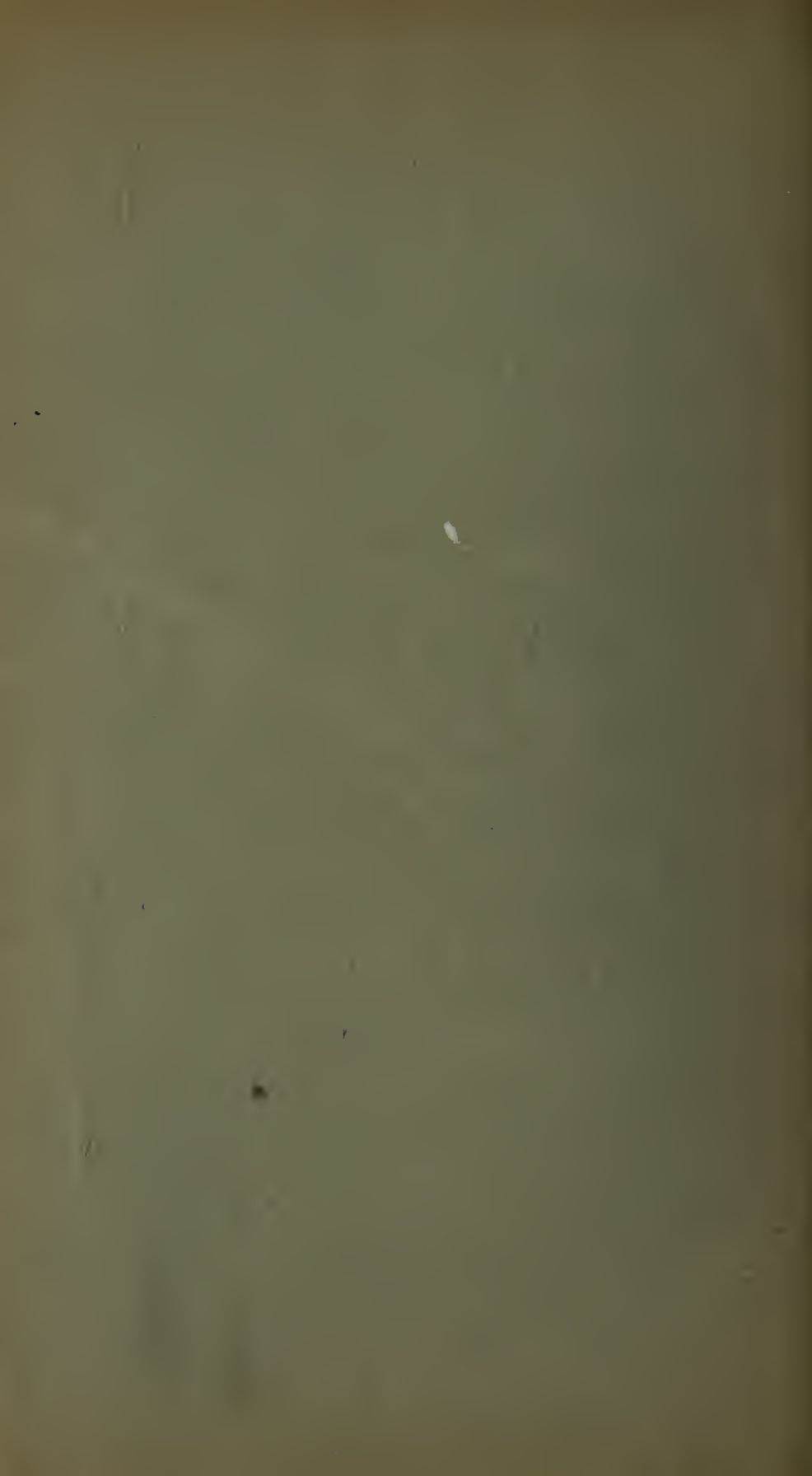
of Crewe.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of
Health.

1923.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
BOROUGH OF CREWE

BY

J. D. INGRAM, M.D., D.P.H., D.M.R.E.

Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of
Isolation Hospitals, and Maternity Home,
Medical Officer in Charge of Maternity and
Child Welfare.

1923.

CREWE:
THE CREWE STATIONERY COMPANY, LIMITED.



BOROUGH OF CREWE.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1923—1924.

Chairman :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR J. N. JACKSON, J.P., V.D.)

Members :

ALDERMAN J. H. KETTEL.

„ W. MICKLEWRIGHT.

„ F. MANNING, J.P.

„ C. R. WOOLDRIDGE, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. BLOUNT.

COUNCILLOR G. PARSONS.

„ T. BACON.

„ J. PEMBERTON.

„ W. F. BLACK.

„ W. C. WHITE.

„ J. CUMMING.

„ G. TOMKINSON.

„ R. P. T. DARLINGTON, J.P.

„ W. TAYLOR.

„ A. FOULKES.

„ P. TIMPERLEY.

„ J. R. GOULDEN, J.P.

„ S. SHAW, J.P.

„ J. W. JONES, J.P.

„ G. WILKINSON.

„ T. KELSALL.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

1923—1924.

Chairman :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR J. N. JACKSON, J.P., V.D.)

Members :

ALDERMAN W. MICKLEWRIGHT.

„ F. MANNING, J.P.

„ E. NIXON.

COUNCILLOR W. F. BLACK.

MRS. BULLOCK.

„ T. BACON.

MRS. JERVIS.

„ J. CUMMING.

MRS. YATES.

„ A. FOULKES.

MRS. JONES.

„ H. HATTON.

MRS. WARDLE.

„ J. W. JONES, J.P.

MRS. ALCOCK.

„ G. PARSONS.

MRS. PARKINSON.

„ W. TAYLOR.

„ G. WILKINSON.

„ W. C. WHITE.

„ J. E. WILSON.

DR. C. WILSON, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
CREWE,
11th March, 1924.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and of the
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Health Conditions prevailing in the Borough during the year ending December 31st, 1923.

1. General Statistics.

Area.

The area of the Borough is 2,184 acres.

Population.

The population is estimated to have been 47,410 persons on June 30th, 1923. The density of population is therefore 21·7 persons per acre.

Number of inhabited houses (1921) 10,335.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) 10,920.

Number of houses vacant on Census night (1921) 177.

Rateable Value.

£177,800.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate.

£660.

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

The Statistics relating to Crewe for the Census of 1921 are now available. The population in that year was found to be 46,497 persons, made up of 23,354 males and 23,143 females. This figure shows that during the ten years which elapsed since the 1911 Census the population has increased by 1,537 persons or 3·4 %.

The natural increase of the population, that is the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 3,695 persons, so that the loss to the town by migration is represented by 2,158 persons.

A comparison of the population in 1911 and 1921 when divided into age groups is of interest.

Age Groups.				1911.		1921.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years	...			2337	2449	...	1890 1840
5 and under 10	...			2506	2587	...	2129 2096
10 „ „ 15	...			2492	2384	...	2197 2264
15 „ „ 20	...			2198	1881	...	2317 2122
20 „ „ 25	...			1974	1682	...	2195 2001
25 „ „ 30	...			1848	1765	...	1906 1889
30 „ „ 35	...			1837	1834	...	1638 1678
35 „ „ 40	...			1763	1734	...	1638 1642
40 „ „ 45	...			1459	1471	...	1640 1697
45 „ „ 50	...			1276	1209	...	1635 1556
50 „ „ 55	...			948	902	...	1318 1299
55 „ „ 60	...			751	738	...	1053 1034
60 „ „ 65	...			522	557	...	734 729
65 „ „ 70	...			362	463	...	543 582
70 „ „ 75	...			241	331	...	278 361
75 „ „ 80	...			143	150	...	165 213
80 „ „ 85	...			58	63	...	54 105
85 „ „ 90	...			14	27	...	21 32
90 „ „ 95	...			2	2	...	2 4
95 „ „ 100	...			—	—	...	1 1

The average age of inhabitants in 1921 was Males 30·2 years, Females 30·8 years.

The distribution of the population in the various wards was as follows :—

Wards.	1911.	1921.	Increase or decrease.	Area.	Persons per acre.
Central ...	11,557	11,774	+ 1·9 %	208 acres	56·6
North ...	10,907	11,499	+ 5·4 %	941 „	12·2
South ...	11,025	11,003	— 0·2 %	294 „	37·4
West ...	11,471	12,221	+ 6·5 %	741 „	16·5

Private Families.

In 1921 the number of private families was 10,920, and these contained 45,895 members. The average number of persons per family was therefore 4·2. In 1911 the number of persons per family was 4·5. This diminution in the size of the family is also clearly seen in the following table which compares the numbers and percentages of families of different sizes in 1921 and 1911.

1921.				1911.		
Number of Persons in Family.	Number of Families.	%		Number of Families.	%	
1 ...	304	2·8	...	224	2·3	
2 ...	1793	16·4	...	1347	13·6	
3 ...	2449	22·5	...	2017	20·3	
4 ...	2305	21·1	...	1988	20·0	
5 ...	1630	14·9	...	1626	16·4	
6 ...	1072	9·8	...	1095	11·0	
7 ...	672	6·2	...	744	7·5	
8 ...	357	3·3	...	450	4·5	
9 ...	189	1·7	...	230	2·3	
10 ...	91	·8	...	125	1·3	
11 ...	33	·3	...	45	·5	
12 ...	13	·1	...	23	·2	
13 ...	6	·1	...	5	·1	
14 ...	4	—	...	2	—	
15 and over	2	—	...	1	—	

The percentages may be condensed as follows:—

		1921	1911
Families of 1-5 members	...	77·7%	72·6%
„ 6-10 „	...	21·8%	26·6%
„ 11 and more	...	0·5%	0·8%

The significance of these figures will be more readily appreciated when it is recalled that a family consisting of two persons represents in the majority of cases a childless marriage. This tendency to a reduction in the size of the family is becoming, I believe, more strongly marked in Crewe.

Occupations.

The Census returns contain full information as to the professions and occupations of the inhabitants. No useful purpose would be served by reproducing them here in any detail and I propose merely to pick out the more salient features.

First as to the occupational condition of persons aged 12 years and over, the returns show that 16,577 males and 4,315 females were occupied, and 1916 males and 14,006 females were unoccupied or retired. Of these figures 1,369 males and 13,979 females were neither retired nor gainfully occupied.

The chief occupations followed by males and the numbers so occupied were:—

Metal workers	...	6502	Wood Workers	..	536
Railway Workers	...	2441	Builders, Bricklayers		536
General Labourers	...	1062	Painters	...	299
Clerks, Draughtsmen		1021	Road Transport	...	228
Commercial Occupations		...			887.

The chief occupations followed by females and the numbers so occupied were:—

Tailoring, Dressmaking	1386	Clerks, Typists	...	288
Domestic Servants	735	Teachers	...	225
Commercial Occupations		...		631

Even after deducting the 10,053 married women from those neither retired nor gainfully employed we are still left with 3,926 females apparently without any occupation, and it seems evident that there is an ample supply of female labour available for new industries in the town.

Houses.

The number of dwellings occupied by private families or vacant on Census night was 10,512. In addition there were 30 dwellings occupied by non-private families, and 417 other buildings which did not contain dwellings.

Of the 10,512 structurally separate dwellings 7% were attached to shops, offices, etc., the remaining 93% being private houses. The number of dwellings each occupied by 1 family was 9,764 (94.5%), the number occupied by 2 families 558 (5.4%), and the number occupied by 3 or more families 13 (0.1%).

The sizes of the dwelling houses and the number of each size were as follows:—1-3 rooms, 483; 4-5 rooms, 8,720; 6-8 rooms, 1,237; 9 or more rooms, 72.

The population living in such conditions that there were more than 2 persons per room was 2,045 in 1921, as compared with 1,764 in 1911. These numbers represent 4.5% in 1921 and 4.0% in 1911 of the total private family population.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year with the corrections for inward and outward transfers was as follows:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Births Registered	...	...	...	429	375	804
Add Inward Transfers	...	...	...	7	7	14
Deduct Outward Transfers	...	...	...	21	18	39
Net Total	...	...	...	415	364	779

Of these births 26 (11 male and 15 female) were illegitimate.

The birth rate for Crewe was 16·4 per 1,000 of the population, while the corresponding rate for England and Wales was 19·7 per 1,000.

The Illegitimate births form 3·3% of the total number of births, a percentage which shows an increase on that found in 1922, viz. 3%.

41 children were stillborn.

Under the Notification of Births Act 835 births were notified to me as having occurred during the year, and 15 other births were ascertained from other sources.

The total number of births which actually occurred in Crewe during 1923 was 850, or 46 more than were registered. This discrepancy between the number of births notified and the number registered is due to the fact that births must be notified within 36 hours, while the period allowed for registration extends to 6 weeks. Mothers who come to Crewe for their confinements thus have the births notified in Crewe and perhaps registered in their own towns. It will be noticed in the corrected figures supplied by the Registrar General that the outward transfers considerably exceed the inward transfers.

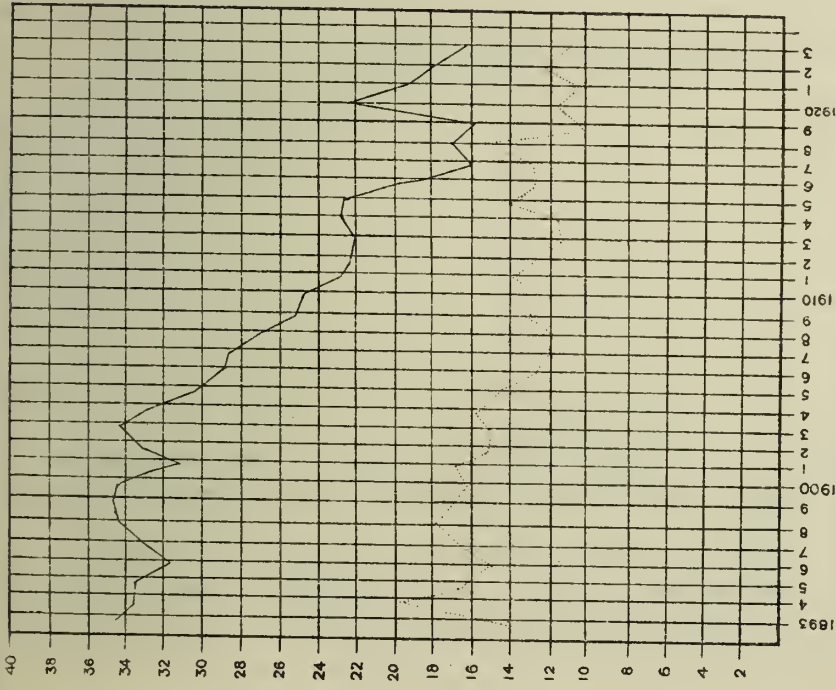
Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 524 (294 males and 230 females). This number includes the deaths of 55 residents who died away from Crewe and excludes the deaths of 14 non-residents who died in Crewe.

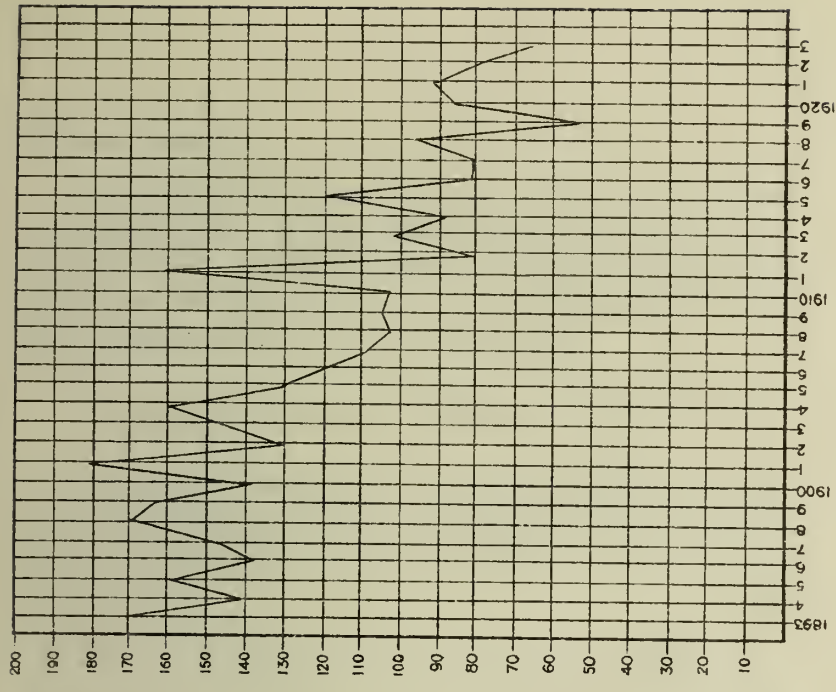
The death rate was 11·05 per 1,000 of the population, while that for England and Wales was 11·6. The death rate for 1923 shows a decrease of 1·6 per 1,000 on that of the previous year.

The number of deaths registered as due to violence was 15, of which 3 were due to suicide.

One woman died in consequence of childbirth. There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis.



Birth Rate. _____
Death Rate.
 1893 1900 1910 1920



Infantile Mortality Rate.
 1893 1900 1910 1920

Infantile Deaths.

The deaths of 54 infants under 1 year of age were registered during the year. Of these infants 50 were legitimate and 4 illegitimate. The Infantile Mortality rates, that is the number of deaths per 1,000 births of each kind, were:—Legitimate infants 66·4; Illegitimate infants 154; All infants 69·3.

The Infantile Mortality in England and Wales was 69.

The causes of death were:—Prematurity, Debility and Congenital Malformations 31; Bronchitis and Pneumonia 8; Diarrhœal Diseases 6; Whooping Cough 1; Tuberculosis 2; Convulsions 1; Other causes 5.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in infants under 1 year of age expressed as ratios per 1,000 births.

Disease.	Average 1893-1900	Average 1901-1910	Average 1911-1920	Average 1921-1922	1923
Prematurity, Debility, Malformation	45·1	49·2	42·2	44·6	39·8
Bronchitis, Pneumonia	31·4	23·6	17·4	16·9	10·3
Diarrhœal Diseases	29·3	19·1	13·2	7·7	7·7
Whooping Cough	5·6	4·9	3·2	1·1	1·3
Tuberculosis	11·1	10·6	1·9	1·7	2·5
Convulsions	11·4	7·2	4·6	3·3	1·3
Other Causes	19·1	16·2	14·2	8·4	6·4
Infantile Mortality Rate ...	153·0	130·8	96·7	83·7	69·3

Deaths from non-notifiable infectious diseases include:—Measles, 5 deaths; Whooping Cough, 4 deaths; Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) 8 deaths; Influenza, 18 deaths.

Coroner's Inquests.

Inquests were held by the Coroner to determine the cause of death in 38 cases. In 19 instances death was found to be due to Natural Causes, in 15 instances to Accident or Negligence, and in 4 instances to suicide.

Four of these inquests were held on non-residents, the causes of death being:—Natural Causes, 2; Suicide, 1; Accident or Negligence, 1.

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnized in the Borough during 1923 was 312; an increase of 18 on the figure for 1922.

Poor Law Relief Statistics.

Mr. G. H. Atkinson, Clerk to the Poor Law Guardians, has kindly supplied the following information for the half years ending March 31st, 1923, and September 30th, 1923.

				Half year ending	
				March 31st.	September 30th.
Number of indoor poor relieved:—					
Able Bodied	...	...	—	—	—
Not Able Bodied	...	...	301	318	
Insane	...	...	2	3	
Children	...	...	55	74	
Total	...	...	<u>358</u>	<u>395</u>	
Vagrants relieved in Work-					
house	...	...	3510	3561	
Number of outdoor poor					
relieved in the Borough					
of Crewe	...	...	1294	*	
Vagrants relieved	...	...	8	—	
Cost of outdoor relief in the					
Borough of Crewe	...	£3324 9s. 6d.		*	

* These Accounts are now being made up annually instead of half-yearly, consequently the figures for the September quarter are not available.

3. Notifiable Diseases.

Number of Cases Notified.

Disease.					Total cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	17	15	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	72	62	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	5	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	27	2	14
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	2	1	1

Age Distribution of Cases.

DISEASE.			Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 and over.	TOTAL.
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	1	2	5	4	2	2	1	—	—	17
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	3	3	7	5	25	15	6	3	3	1	—	72
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5
Pneumonia	...	...	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	7	2	27
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2

Age Distribution of Deaths.

DISEASE.	Under 1	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total.
Diphtheria	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—	1*
Pneumonia	—	2	2	1	—	1	6	—	1	14
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

* Transferable death.

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	7	1	1	—	4	—
5	4	3	3	2	—	1	—	—
10	2	2	3	2	—	1	—	1
15	4	1	1	3	1	—	1	—
20	2	3	—	2	—	1	—	—
25	6	5	—	1	5	4	—	—
35	6	3	—	1	9	3	—	—
45	7	—	1	1	4	1	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	32	17	17	14	20	11	6	2

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Of the 49 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year 6 died within one month of notification and 7 within 6 months, while 1 was notified after death.

Failure to notify is due in the vast majority of instances either to belief that the case had already been notified or to an oversight. The medical practitioners have always promptly sent in a notification when their attention has been drawn to the case.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

	Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital				
	5	3	2	3	1	—	1

4. Causes of Sickness and Death.

Causes of Death.

Cause of Death.	Number.		Cause of Death.	Number.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Enteric Fever	—	—	Other Respiratory Diseases	4	4
Smallpox	—	—	Ulcer of Stomach or		
Measles	—	5	Duodenum	1	3
Scarlet Fever	1	—	Diarrhoea, etc., (under 2		
Whooping Cough	—	4	years)	6	2
Diphtheria	2	1	Appendicitis, Typhlitis ...	2	0
Influenza	12	6	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	1	Nephritis, acute or chronic	6	6
Meningococcal Meningitis...	—	1	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory			Other Accidents and		
System	20	11	Diseases of Pregnancy and		
Other Tuberculous Diseases	6	3	Parturition	—	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	30	28	Congenital Debility and		
Rheumatic Fever	4	—	Malformation, Premature		
Diabetes	4	4	Birth	19	12
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	20	12	Suicide	3	1
Heart Disease	33	31	Other Violent Deaths ...	9	3
Arterio Sclerosis	9	3	Other Defined Diseases ...	51	48
Bronchitis	25	22	Ill-Defined or Unknown		
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	24	18	Diseases	—	—

Causes of Sickness.

This Table shows that rather more than half of the deaths are due to diseases which can be grouped under four heads. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 97 deaths, 18·5% of the total deaths; diseases of the heart and circulation 76, or 14·5%; malignant disease, cancer, 58, or 11·1%; and tuberculosis 40, or 7·6%.

Influenza, which in the years before 1918 was negligible, still continues to produce epidemics. The epidemics in 1923 occurred in the second and fourth quarters of the year. 9 deaths occurred in the first epidemic and 6 in the second, the type of the disease being a fairly mild one. The annual number of deaths from Influenza since 1918 is as follows:—1918, 138 deaths; 1919, 51 deaths; 1920, 51 deaths; 1921, 9 deaths; 1922, 22 deaths; 1923, 18 deaths.

With the exception of Influenza the year was an uneventful one so far as the ordinary infectious diseases were concerned. Diphtheria practically disappeared from the town during the first nine months of the year, but on its re-appearance in October assumed, as is commonly found after such a lull, rather a severe form with a high proportion of cases of laryngeal infection.

5. Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, etc.

Particulars of the nursing arrangements, hospitals, and clinics in the Borough were given in the Annual Report for 1921 and no changes have to be recorded.

Work of the Health Visitors.

The following information is taken from the records kept by the Health Visitors.

The number of infants to whom first visits were paid was 739. At the time of these visits, which are paid some 10-14 days after the baby is born, it was found that 633 (85·7%) infants were entirely breast fed, 11 were partly breast fed, and 95 were entirely fed on artificial foods. The artificial foods employed in the case

of these 106 infants were: Cows Milk, 69; Glaxo, 16; Other Foods, 21. The types of feeding bottles were: hygienic, 102; medicine bottle, 2; long tube, 1; while one infant was fed from a spoon.

By the time the infants were 3 months of age the number entirely breast fed had fallen to 264 (35·7%), and at 6 months of age to 184 (24·9%).

While it is undoubtedly true that a small percentage of mothers cannot, through various causes, feed their infants in the natural manner, it would be absurd to suppose that this percentage could be as high as 60 to 70%. I find that in the majority of cases breast feeding is abandoned too lightly and too readily. The minor digestive troubles from which the baby, who is unskilfully fed on the breast, suffers, are attributed to unsuitability of the mother's milk and the unfortunate baby is put first on to one and then on to another of the artificial foods. The small amount of knowledge and skill required for successful breast feeding is easily acquired and we may hope that the present unsatisfactory percentages of breast fed babies will continue to increase.

More satisfactory progress can be recorded in the effort to obtain a separate sleeping place for the baby. In 1923 it was found that 290 (39·2%) of the infants were sleeping alone, the remainder slept with the parents. Cots, cradles, baskets, boxes and drawers can be, and are, utilized as baby's bed.

Prior to the war only 1 to 2 % of the infants slept alone; the progress made can be seen from the gradual increase in this percentage in recent years:—1918, 4·7 %; 1919, 7·2 %; 1920, 12·9 %; 1921, 19·9 %; 1922, 24·1 %; 1923, 39·2 %.

Number of visits paid by the Health Visitors.

First visits to Infants under 1 year of age	...	767 visits.
Re-visits " " " " "	...	2777 "
Visits to Illegitimate Infants ... ...	...	32 "
Visits to children 1·5 years of age ... ...	...	2321 "

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are two Infant Welfare Centres, one is held at the Lyon Street Clinic Rooms, on Thursday afternoons, and the other at the St. John's Church Room, Stalbridge Road, on Monday afternoons.

During the year 794 mothers attended the Centres and paid in all 6,135 visits. The average number of visits paid by each mother was 7·7, as compared with an average of 6·5 visits in 1922.

Bags containing complete sets of baby clothes are also kept at the Centres and are lent out to poor mothers for a period of six weeks. During the year 8 mothers took advantage of this provision. We find, however, that in the majority of cases the mothers who are thus helped take but little care of the garments supplied, and return them in bad condition.

Valuable assistance is rendered by voluntary helpers in carrying out the work of the Centres.

Milk.

During the year 110 families were supplied with milk free or at half cost. The total quantity supplied was 3,977 gallons. 102 families were supplied with 3,850 gallons free, and 8 families with 127 gallons at half cost.

Midwives.

The number of midwives practising in Crewe is 10, of whom 7 possess the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. There are in addition three Certificated Midwives at the Corporation Maternity Home. During 1923 the fees of general practitioners called in by midwives to attend confinements in the Borough were paid by the County Council in 48 cases.

Maternity Home.

During the year 1923, the second full year in which the Home has been opened, the number of cases admitted was 103. Of these 74 were delivered by medical men, and 29 by the midwives. The average duration of stay was 15·8 days. One mother died in the Home from embolism.

Isolation Hospital.

The following table shows the number of cases treated during the year.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria and Membr. Croup.	Erysip- elas	Pul- monary Tuber- culosis.	Obser- vation.	Ophth- almia Neona- torum.	Enteric Fever	Enceph- alitis Lethar- gica.	Pneu- monia.	Total.
Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1922	18	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	23
Admitted during 1923	64	12	—	7	10	2	1	2	2	100
Total ...	82	13	1	9	10	2	2	2	2	123
Discharged during 1923	80	7	1	4	9	1	2	1	1	106
Died during 1923 ...	1	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	9
Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1923	1	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	8

6. Laboratory Work.**Municipal Laboratory.**

	Positive.	Negative.	Total
Diphtheria swabs... ..	22	195	217
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	10	28	38
Hairs for Ringworm ...	42	18	60

Clinical Research Laboratory.

Diphtheria swabs ...	1	4	5
Blood (Enteric Fever) ...	—	4	4

Cheshire County Laboratory.

Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	30	146	176
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The Cheshire County Council have made provision for the examination of blood in cases of Syphilis.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is available for use in all cases, whether treated at home or at the Isolation Hospital. During 1923, 24 vials containing a total dosage of 70,000 units were supplied to the Medical Practitioners of the town.

7. Sanitary Administration.

Water Supply.

The Town's Water Supply is obtained from Artesian Wells situated at Whitmore, Staffs., and is provided by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Occasional analyses show that the water is a pure water of excellent quality and of remarkably constant composition.

During the year a total of 234,339,938 gallons were supplied to the town, apart from that supplied by the Company to their own property. This means an average consumption of 13·5 gallons per person per day.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the whole of the year work was in active progress on the construction of the Northern Outfall Sewer. This new sewer conveys the sewage from the pumping station to the sewage works at the Southern Outfall. The diameter of this new sewer is mainly 45 inches. To increase the capacity of the Southern Sewage Works so as to enable it to deal easily with the great increase of sewage entering the works one new storm tank and one new filter bed have been constructed. The new sewer was completed and opened in February, 1924. This alteration in the method of dealing with the sewage from the northern half of the town marks a great advance in the sanitary condition of the town and the passage of the Sewage Farm as such can be viewed with unalloyed pleasure.

Water Closets, Privies, etc.

The following table gives approximately the number of each variety of the closet accommodation in the town at the end of the year. The figures for previous years are given for comparison.

		1920	1921	1922	1923
Water-closets	... ..	7,833	7,908	7,962	8,115
Waste Water-closets...	... ..	1,002	1,002	1,002	998
Pail Closets	... ..	2,787	2,782	2,760	2,646
Covered Privy Middens	... ..	102	101	98	77
Total	.. ..	11,724	11,793	11,822	11,836

During the year further progress was made under the Council's scheme for the conversion of pail closets into water closets. Under this scheme the owners of houses with pail closets in respect of which a statutory notice cannot be served are supplied with the fittings, viz.:—Pedestal, Cistern and Piping, free of charge provided they carry out the alteration to the satisfaction of the responsible official of the Corporation. The conversions made during 1923 were: Tipper closets to water closets, 4; Pails to water closets, 114; Mixen privies to water closets, 21. Not all of these conversions are done under the Corporation scheme, several, e.g. the mixen privies, have been done as a result of notices served on account of the defective structure of the privies. The Corporation scheme has the advantage of cheapness but it is by no means expeditious

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

During 1923 the total weight of day refuse collected amounted to 13,882 tons, which gives an average of 26·05 cwts. per house. This represents a slight decline from last year when 27·1 cwts. were removed per house. This amount would be very materially reduced if only people would burn in their own fires paper and vegetable refuse which now is dumped into the ashbin.

The cost of removal last year worked out at 9s. 1d. per house, and 2s. 0½d. per person

Employed in the removal of this refuse are 5 horses, 7 carts, and 5 motors (2 Vulcans and 3 Fords). Nightsoil collection employs 1 horse, 3 carts, and 1 Ford.

For tabular statements of the quantities removed and the cost per ton, see the tables in the Appendix, pages 33, 34 and 35.

Sanitary Inspections.

A tabular statement of the work carried out by the Sanitary Department is given in the Appendix, page 36.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 9 slaughter-houses in the Borough, of which 7 are Registered and 2 are Licensed.

As has been pointed out in previous reports the existence of a number of separate slaughter-houses does not conduce to sufficient or efficient meat inspection. The only satisfactory alternative is the establishment of one public abattoir, where all animals can be killed and dressed under the skilled supervision of a veterinary surgeon or a qualified meat inspector.

Cowsheds

There are 39 cowsheds in the Borough, 3 less than last year's figure. These are frequently inspected and limewashing is regularly carried out.

The construction of many of these cowsheds is by no means satisfactory, especially as concerns lighting and ventilation.

Dairies and Milkshops.

There are 47 dairies and milkshops in Crewe, an increase of 16 for the year. Many inspections are made and cleanliness is maintained.

Meat and Food Inspections.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered by the County Council, to whose Chief Inspector, Mr. W. D. LAIRD, I am indebted for the following information respecting the samples taken in Crewe during 1923. "A total number of 104 samples were forwarded to the Public Analyst, viz.:—Butter 8, Cake 1, Cream (preserved) 2, Golden Syrup 1, Ground Ginger 1, Gregory Powder 2, Jam 2, Lard 2, Liquorice Powder 2, Milk 60, Rum 2, Sauce 1, Whiskey 5, Yeast 2. Of this number, 5 were certified

as either adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality, viz.:—2 Cakes, 1 Liquorice Powder and 2 Milks. The Cakes were found to contain boron preservative in amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of boric acid per pound. This substance had evidently found its way into the cakes through the use of preserved liquid eggs, but as the amount present was so small, no action was taken with regard to these samples. The Liquorice Powder contained five instead of eight per cent of sulphur and the seller was cautioned. The two Milks were adulterated with 3.6 and 10.3 per cent of water respectively. The seller of the first-named sample was cautioned and legal proceedings were taken in the other case with the result that a conviction was obtained and the seller was fined 60s. and 10s. 6d. costs. All the Milks were specially tested for dirt, colouring matter and preservatives, with negative results. In addition to the samples mentioned above, two samples of Condensed Milk were forwarded to the Analyst under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, and the Analyst certified both to be in accordance with the Regulations as regards quality and quantity. The tins were also found to be properly labelled."

The following table gives the amounts of Meat seized during the year with the cause.

					Tuber- culosis. lbs.	Mould. lbs.	Putre- faction. lbs.
Beef	...	.	...	...	1538	—	270
Mutton	...	...	...	...	—	724	—
Pork	...	...	...	...	304	—	468
Fish	...	...	...	...	—	—	62
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	—	—	461
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	—	—	11
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	—	—	13
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	—	—	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	...	...	...	...	1842	724	1358 $\frac{1}{4}$

The total weight of Meat seized during the year was 1 ton, 15 cwt., $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., as compared with 2 tons, 19 cwt., 3 qrs. 19 lbs., in 1922.

Disinfection.

During the year 138 houses and 1 school were disinfected and, at the request of the owners, 8 beds, 11 mattresses, 3 bolsters and 18 pillows were destroyed.

There is no station for disinfestation in the Borough.

Disinfectants.

The quantities of disinfectants and lime issued and used during the year were :—

Izal	60 galls.	Sanitas Fumigators	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ gross.
Other Disinfectants	278 „	Sanitary Dry Lime	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Izal Powder...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	Formaldehyde ...	4 galls.
Carbolic Powder	1 ton.	Sulphur Candles ...	1 gross.

Cinemas and Theatres.

There are 5 cinemas and 1 theatre in the town. These are frequently inspected, special attention being given to the ventilation of these buildings and to the condition of their sanitary conveniences.

Schools.

These are also inspected periodically.

Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts.

MARKETS.—36 markets were held and all were attended.

SWINE FEVER ORDER.—2,382 licences were issued and 48 received. 14 animals were refused admission to the market on account of being dirty and unthrifty.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER.—22 declarations were received.

FOOT AND MOUTH ORDER.—183 licences were issued and 563 received. See also page 37.

Petroleum Acts.

PETROL.—19 applications were received and in each case a licence was issued. The fees received amounted to £4 10s. 0d.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.—14 applications were received and in each case a licence was granted. The fees received amounted to £3 10s. 0d.

Hackney Carriages.

211 licences were issued and payments received amounted to £36 10s. 0d.

Housing.

The number of housing certificates granted during the year was 7.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Acts, 61 notices were served, of which 52 were complied with.

For the cleansing of houses after infectious disease 35 notices were served, of which 4 were Statutory Notices. The Notices have been complied with in 33 instances and 2 are outstanding.

Shops Act.

The number of Shops is 836, and the number of inspections made was 7.

Shops (Early Closing) Act.

80 visits were paid under this Act and prosecutions were instituted in 27 cases.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 92 factories and 216 workshops in the Borough.

1.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries) ...	303	...	...
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	65	2	...
Workplaces ... (Other than outworkers' premises included in part III.) ...	20	...	...
TOTAL ...	388	2	...

2.—Defects Found.

2 cases of defective sanitary accommodation were found. These were remedied.

3.—Home Work.

16 lists were received from makers of wearing apparel relating to 18 home workers. The premises of each outworker were inspected.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakers and Confectioners	35
Dressmakers and Milliners	56
Tailors	15
Watchmakers and Jewellers	7
Tinsmiths	4
Cabinetmakers and Joiners	12
Bootmakers and Repairers	22
Herb Beer Manufacturers and Bottlers	3
Artificial Teeth	8
Cycle Repairers	11
Ice Cream Manufacturers	10
Wheelwrights	2
Stonemasons	3
Picture Framers	3
Rag Stores	3
Blacksmiths	4
Others	18
Total number of workshops on Register	216

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	3
Notified by H.M. Inspector	...
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	...

8. Public Health Staff.

J. D. INGRAM, M.D., D.P.H., D.M.R.E., Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospitals and of the Maternity Home.

H. Y. STAZICKER, (1, 2, & 3) Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

W. HAZELDINE (3), A. B. HAULDREN (3), Sanitary Inspectors.

MARGARET ROUEN (5), Health Visitor.

MARY MANLEY (4), Part-time Health Visitor.

R. W. LEACH, ETHEL FISHER, Clerks in Medical Officer's Office.

E. DUTTON, J. E. AUSTIN, Clerks in Sanitary Inspector's Office.

C. PAGE, Matron, Isolation Hospital.

F. FOX (5), Matron, Maternity Home.

(1) Certified Member Royal Sanitary Institute.

(2) Member Institute Cleansing Superintendents.

(3) Member Sanitary Inspector's Association.

(4) Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(5) Certificate, Central Midwives' Board.

9. Housing.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	14
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923 :							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(i.) By the Local Authority	—
-----------------------------	-----	-----	---

(ii.) By other bodies or persons	14
----------------------------------	-----	-----	----

Unfit Dwelling-Houses.

I.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	227
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910...	...	...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	31

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	28
---	-----	-----	-----	----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs...	...	31	
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—			
	(a) by owners		24	
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners		1	
B.	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts</i>	none
C.	<i>Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909</i>	none

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. D. INGRAM.

Appendix.

Notifiable Diseases.

The following Diseases are compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Cholera.
Continued and Relapsing Fevers.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.
Erysipelas.
Puerperal Fever.
Scarlet Fever.
Small Pox.
Typhus Fever.

Other Diseases compulsorily notifiable under Orders or Regulations made by the Ministry of Health are:—

Plague.
Cerebro-spinal Fever.
Acute Poliomyelitis.
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Tuberculosis (all forms).
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Malaria.
Dysentery.
Trench Fever.

Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, etc., in force in the Borough.

Acts.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted January, 1891.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, adopted February, 1891.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, adopted October, 1896.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Part II, except Sections 21, 26.

Part III, except Section 37.

Parts IV, V, VI.

Part X, Section 95.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted October, 1913.

Byelaws, relating to

Slaughterhouses, December, 1878.

Cleansing of footways and pavements, December, 1878.

Nuisances, December, 1879 ; amended October, 1901.

Houses let in lodgings, April, 1882.

Tripe Boiler, April, 1883.

Gut Scraper, November, 1894.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, October, 1898.

Common Lodging Houses, January, 1899.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, June, 1899.

New Buildings, January, 1900.

Prohibition of Spitting, December, 1902.

Covering of Milk Vessels, June, 1906.

Rag and Bone Dealer, September, 1912.

Movable Ashpits, March, 1922.

METEOROLOGY.—Mr. M. Morgan, the Curator of Queen's Park, has kindly furnished the figures for the following table:—

1923	Total Rainfall in inches	No. of Rainy Days	PREVAILING WIND IN DAYS								MEAN TEMPERATURE			
			N.	S.	E.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	S.W.	S.E.	Max'm in Shade	Min'm in Shade	One foot deep	Four feet deep
January ...	1·83	10	—	4	—	8	11	—	8	—	45·0	34·0	42·0	42·0
February	4·38	19	—	7	5	1	2	—	6	7	44·0	35·0	42·0	43·0
March ...	1·33	8	1	5	6	1	4	5	5	4	52·0	34·0	44·0	44·0
April ...	2·18	10	6	1	1	3	13	—	2	4	50·0	32·0	43·0	45·0
May ...	*2·96	14	5	1	—	11	5	5	3	—	56·0	40·0	52·0	48·0
June ...	0·37	3	1	—	1	10	12	2	3	1	58·0	49·0	56·0	50·0
July ...	*1·80	10	—	5	—	10	5	—	9	1	75·0	55·0	63·0	54·0
August ...	*3·28	15	—	11	—	3	5	—	10	1	69·0	47·0	61·0	56·0
September	2·82	12	—	5	—	7	3	—	14	1	62·0	45·0	57·0	56·0
October ...	3·15	15	—	12	—	9	—	—	8	2	54·0	40·0	52·0	53·0
November	1·55	11	3	6	—	7	3	2	9	—	42·0	30·0	41·0	48·0
December	*4·22	15	2	4	—	15	4	—	2	3	41·0	33·0	40·0	41·0
Total ...	29·87	142	18	61	13	85	67	14	79	24	—	—	—	—

* Record omitted for one day.

TABLE shewing total cost, number of tons, etc., for day and night work.
MOTORS.

MONTH, 1923	DAY WORK.					NIGHT WORK.				
	Wages. £ s. d.	Running Costs. £ s. d.	Mainten- ance, Depre- ciation, etc. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Average Cost per Working Day. £ s. d.	Wages. £ s. d.	Running Costs. £ s. d.	Mainten- ance, Depre- ciation, etc. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Average Cost per Working Night. £ s. d.
January	120 1 6	10 3 1	34 13 4	164 17 11	6 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 15 7	3 7 9	11 17 6	58 0 9	2 3 0
February	107 7 7	6 13 6	36 0 5	150 1 6	6 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 8 4	2 4 6	8 6 8	47 19 6	1 19 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
March	125 8 0	13 17 8	29 6 0	168 1 8	6 4 6	39 3 3	3 6 11	10 17 6	53 7 8	2 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	113 2 9	18 11 6	43 7 10	175 2 1	7 0 1	36 18 1	3 6 5	14 2 2	54 6 8	2 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	121 8 5	13 16 0	19 16 7	155 1 0	5 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 0 1	4 12 0	6 2 1	50 14 2	1 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	113 17 4	6 14 0	29 5 9	149 17 1	5 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 14 8	1 13 6	7 10 3	46 18 5	1 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	134 8 0	13 5 10	19 17 5	167 11 3	6 8 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 16 0	3 0 0	7 8 7	48 4 7	1 15 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
August	152 13 7	20 11 0	35 6 9	208 11 4	7 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 10 9	4 2 3	9 1 7	52 14 7	1 19 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
September	135 16 8	19 5 9	29 1 2	184 3 7	7 7 4	38 1 3	4 13 2	6 15 0	49 9 5	1 18 9
October	161 5 1	17 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 16 1	224 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 16 8	3 13 8	12 16 3	51 6 9	1 18 9
November	161 1 1	17 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 4 4	218 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 7 9	29 5 4	2 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 0 0	1 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	163 7 3	15 13 1	31 18 2	210 18 6	8 2 3	39 4 1	3 11 2	6 12 7	49 7 10	1 18 0
Total	1609 17 3	173 10 4	393 13 10	2177 1 5	6 12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	452 14 1	40 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	612 10 2	1 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

MONTH, 1923	No. of Tons Removed.		Average Cost per Ton.	
	Day Work.	Night Work.	Day.	Night.
January	437	134	s. d. 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 8 8
February	397	121	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11
March	473	133	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	474	128	7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 6
May	509	140	6 1	7 3
June	476	131	6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 2
July	477	133	7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 3
August	644	140	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
September	605	128	6 1	7 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
October	819	130	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
November	700	101	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
December	585	128	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	6596	1547	6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE shewing total cost, number of tons, etc., for day and night work.
HORSES.

MONTH, 1923	DAY WORK.				NIGHT WORK.					
	Wages. £ s. d.	Team Labour. £ s. d.	Mainten- ance, Depre- ciation, &c. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Average Cost per Working Day. £ s. d.	Wages. £ s. d.	Team Labour. £ s. d.	Mainten- ance, Depre- ciation, etc. £ s. d.	*Total. £ s. d.	Average Cost per Working Night. £ s. d.
January ...	200 7 3	58 5 9	6 16 6	265 9 5	9 16 7½	41 17 5	4 8 7	6 13 11	52 19 11	1 19 3
February ...	175 13 8	55 4 0	9 15 9	240 13 5	10 0 6½	36 17 8	5 0 0	1 0 6	42 18 2	1 15 9
March ...	191 19 10	61 12 1	7 8 11	261 0 10	9 13 4	40 15 11	5 10 9	4 8 7	50 15 3	1 19 1
April ...	180 8 2	58 18 7	11 18 10	251 5 7	10 1 0½	37 9 5	5 7 2	4 10 2	47 6 9	1 16 5
May ...	190 5 10	60 16 5	6 5 4	257 7 7	9 10 7½	40 14 2	5 10 8	2 8 7	48 13 5	1 16 0½
June ...	178 14 11	58 18 4	18 5 11	255 19 2	9 16 1½	38 8 6	5 8 4	3 11 3	47 8 1	1 17 11
July ...	155 9 3	51 11 8	6 16 5	213 17 4	8 4 6	38 16 4	5 8 4	3 10 10	47 15 6	1 15 4½
August ...	141 12 9	39 7 6	10 17 2	191 17 5	7 2 1½	39 6 7	6 2 6	4 2 6	49 11 7	1 16 8½
September ...	127 4 0	36 7 5	7 10 6	171 1 11	6 16 10½	37 14 5	5 3 7	2 7 2	45 5 2	1 16 2½
October ...	140 12 4	40 8 3	10 13 9	191 14 4	7 7 5½	43 7 1	5 17 11	4 8 5	53 13 5	1 19 9
November ...	134 1 5	36 9 10	19 14 10½	190 5 9½	7 6 4½	38 10 0	6 12 2	4 3 4½	49 5 6½	1 17 1
December ...	130 13 6	39 2 3	5 17 9	175 13 6	6 15 1½	39 5 9	5 12 6	3 13 8	48 11 11	1 17 4½
Total ...	1947 2 10	597 2 1	121 15 4	2666 0 3	8 10 4½	473 3 3	66 2 6	44 18 11½	584 4 8½	1 17 4

MONTH, 1923	No. of Tons Removed.		Average Cost per Ton.	
	Day Work.	Night Work.	Day.	Night.
January ...	755	144	s. d. 7 0½	s. d. 7 4½
February ...	685	130	7 0½	6 7½
March ...	726	142	7 2½	7 1½
April ...	700	119	7 2	7 11½
May ...	772	124	6 8	7 10½
June ...	722	114	7 1	8 3½
July ...	506	133	8 5½	7 2½
August ...	551	136	6 11½	7 3½
September ...	510	114	6 8½	7 11½
October ...	385	134	9 11½	8 0
November ...	467	147	8 1½	6 8½
December ...	507	118	6 11	8 2½
Total ...	7286	1555	7 3½	7 6½

TABLE shewing number of privies and dustbins emptied and cost per ton, etc.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Privies and Ashpits emptied ...	36,326	39,147	37,226	39,563	46,090	50,584	58,496	70,185
Privy Pails emptied ...	139,186	138,944	140,659	142,576	141,841	142,458	142,395	138,953
Dustbins... ..	190,363	142,449	141,450	150,826	182,951	195,268	251,054	310,027
Paper Bags ...	1,696	94	66	1	413	2,246	6,628	6,056
No. of Tons removed—								
Day Work ...	9,915	9,030	8,921	10,704	11,950	14,148	14,411	13,882
Night Work ...	2,308	2,248	2,263	2,271	2,227	2,282	3,372	3,102
	12,223	11,278	11,184	12,975	14,177	16,430	17,783	16,984
Cost of removal	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Cost ...	2699 6 10	2845 3 3	3381 9 11	4916 4 7	6376 17 3	6233 6 11	7521 8 2	6039 16 6½
Cost per Ton ...	0 4 5	0 5 0½	0 6 0½	0 7 6½	0 8 11½	0 7 7	0 8 4½	0 7 1½
Cost of Day Work per Ton ...	0 3 11¼	0 4 6¾	0 5 5¾	0 7 0½	0 8 3	0 7 4½	0 8 4¾	0 6 11¾
Cost of Night Work per Load ...	0 6 4¼	0 6 10¼	0 8 2¾	0 9 7¾	0 11 8	0 10 6	0 8 5½	0 7 8½

NOTE.—The cost for 1922 and 1923 includes maintenance but for other years only wages, team labour and petrol only are included.

Sanitary Inspections.

A Number and Nature of Inspections Made.	Number.	B Number of Notices Served.			C Result of Service of Notice.		
		Statutory.	Informal.	Notices complied with.	Remaining in hand.	Prosecutions.	
						Instituted.	Pending.
1. Dwelling Houses ...	227	31	61	52	9	...	...
2. Back-to-Back Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tents, Sheds, etc. ...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Courts, etc. ...	244	...	24	22	2	...	...
5. Privies, etc. ...	395	50	226	226	...	...	...
6. House Drainage ...	1,581	2	72	71	1	...	...
7. Ditches, etc. ...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...
8. Offensive Accumulations	30	2	8	8	...	...	...
9. Keeping of Animals ...	30	...	3	3	...	...	...
10. Offensive Trades ...	130	...	10	10	...	...	...
11. (a) Slaughterhouses	1,420	...	22	22	...	...	...
(b) Other Places, etc. ...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Piggeries ...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. (a) Dairies ...	151	...	88	88	...	...	...
(b) Cowsheds ...							
(c) Milkshops ...							
14. (a) Factories ...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Workshops ...	65	...	2	2	...	...	...
(c) Workplaces ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Outworkers ...	5	...	24	24	...	...	...
15. Bakehouses ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Common Lodging Houses ...	285	...	6	6	...	...	...
17. Channel Shutes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Smoke Observations ...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...
19. Infectious Diseases ...	187	4	35	33	2	...	...
20. Miscellaneous ...	1,470	306	898	826	72	...	...
21. Re-inspections ...	1,823	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,034	395	1,482	1,395	87	...	...
House Drains Tested—no defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House Drains Tested— found defective
Eave-spouting, etc. ...	90	...	40	40
Ventilating Shafts ...	10	...	4	3
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